CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE
MUTINY OUTBREAK
AT MEERUT IN
1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic '*ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

next chapter will go into the question of greased cartridges, a matter which to a present day reader takes a little explaining. Chapter 3 will then run over the incidents occurring at or near Calcutta between February and May 1857, because these incidents arose, like the Meerut outbreak, from the affair of the greased cartridges and because they yield on examination both remarkable resemblances to the Meerut outbreak and also significant differences therefrom. After these three initial chapters, the story will shift entirely to Meerut—the character of prominent officers there, the local topography, the actual events of 10 May—and eventually to Delhi on the following morning.

Like every worker in this field I have to express my great gratitude to the Librarian of the India Office Library and his staff, and the staff of the Indian Records Department, at the Commonwealth Relations Office, for their unfailing help and kindness in giving access to or tracing documents in their care.

This is not a philological work and it is my opinion that in such a case transliteration according to an exact and universal system is more a hindrance than a help: I regard Malleson's continuation of Kaye's work as an awful warning in this regard. Where there is a well-established transliteration, as in the case of Meerut itself, I use it. Otherwise I frequently use the spelling of the original source for facility of reference. In what I think is a minority of cases I adopt the standard system used by orientalists in Great Britain but without indicating the Arabic *'ain* or *hamza* and without diacritical marks beneath consonants which in Hindustani are assimilated to each other. Sometimes I follow the Hindustani pronunciation (e.g. z for dh) and I use the long mark (–) above a vowel only where I think it may help a reader to get the pronunciation more or less right.

I have tried to give the translation of any Hindustani word after it in brackets on its first occurrence.

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

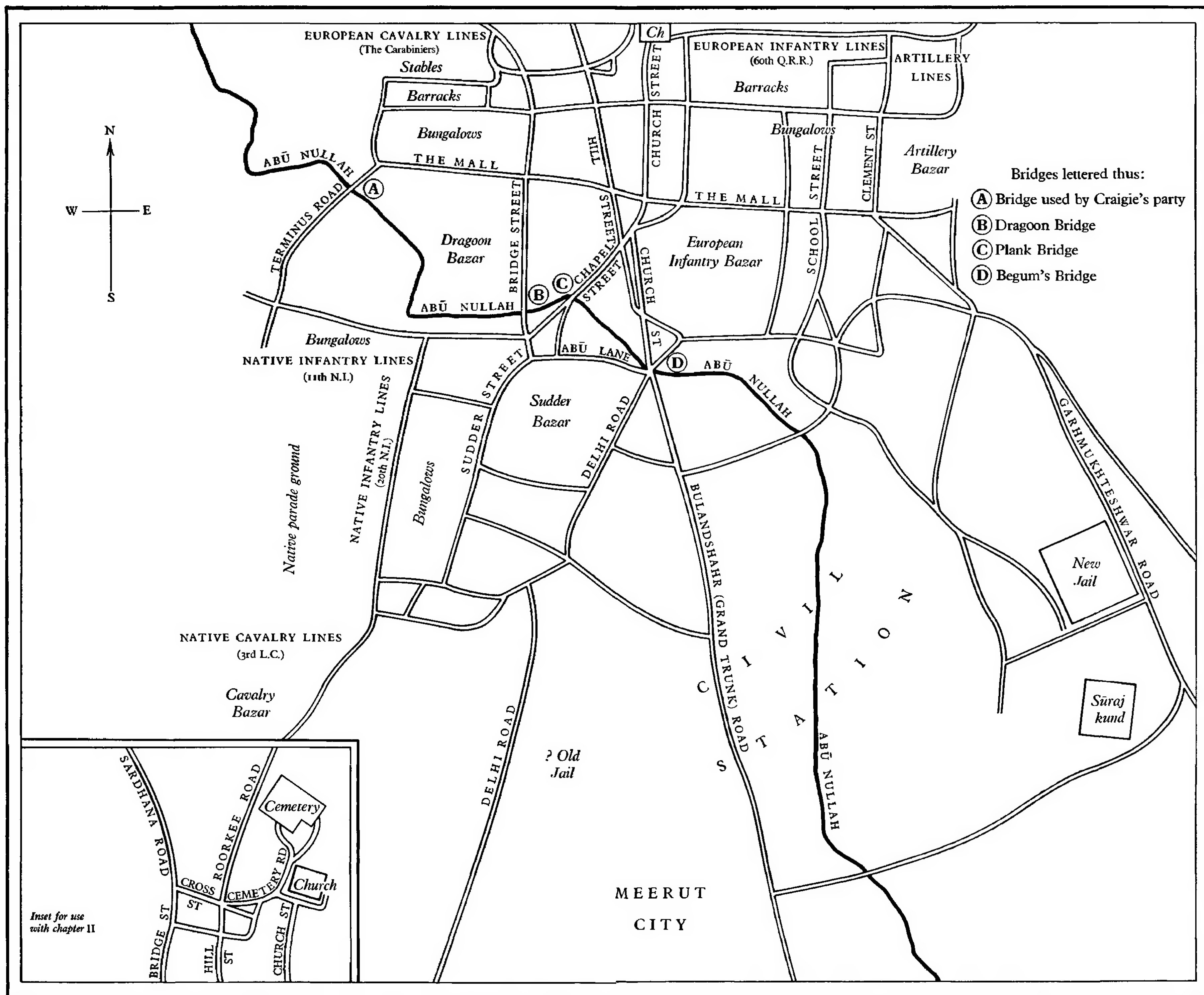
THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE MUTINY OUTBREAK AT MEERUT IN 1857



Plan of Meerut Cantonment in 1857. Approximate scale 2¼ inches to 1 mile.
(based on plan of 1860 in India Office)